FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XIII, No. 679 October 30-November 5, 1953

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Week in Headlines

International

North Korean POWs agreed to hear Red "explainers."
Russia rejected Western offer of Big 4 ministers' meeting.
Marshall, Schweitzer awarded Nobel Peace Prizes.
Elizabeth asked that Philip be placed in line for regency.

United States

Democrats won key elections in New Jersey, New York, Virginia.
Benson revamped Soil Conservation Service despite opposition.
President ordered coordination of statements by State, Defense Secretaries on international issues.
1,300 Americans employed by UN cleared on security grounds.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

POW 'Explanations' Resume

Captives Reject Reds

Anti-repatriate North Korean war prisoners yielded to Indian pleas that they voluntarily attend Communist "explanations." 942 of them faced Red persuasion teams, and all but 40 refused to return to communism.[1]

Meantime Allied & Communist negotiators wrangled fruitlessly in Panmunjom in an effort to clear the way for a Korean political (peace) conference. Argument continued at UN Hq. in New York over U.S. charges of Red atrocities & torture-exacted "confessions" of germ warfare.

Koreans Face 'Explainers'

The North Korean POWs' agreement to attend "explanations" was announced Oct. 30 by Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm.

Persuasion sessions had been halted 2 weeks because of the Korean boycott of the sessions & Communist refusal to explain to anti-repatriate Chinese instead. Thimayya, Maj. Gen. S. P. P. Thorat & other Indian officers had met with the Koreans almost daily in an attempt to persuade them to go to the interviews. Indian, Swiss & Swedish NNRC members had rejected demands of the Czech & Polish members that Indian custodial troops use force to make the POWs attend.[2]

459 North Koreans appeared before Red "explainers" Oct. 31, and only 21 chose repatriation. 483 were interviewed Nov. 3, and only 19 asked to return home. The remaining 902 rejected all Communist blandishments, in many cases with insults, threats, curses or attempted physical attacks which the Indian guards restrained.

Most of the 40 who wanted to return to communism announced their decisions immediately on entering the explanation huts — without waiting for persuasion. This had been done also by most of the 20 of 921 Chinese who chose repatriation in October.[3]

Procedures in Dispute

The Communist Chinese radio in Peiping, in an apparent effort to mitigate the propaganda defeat caused by the failure of the Red explainers, virtually accused the Indian custodians Oct. 31 of double-dealing. It charged that the Indians delivered POWs from Compounds 34, 35 & 37 instead of only from 35, as requested. The Indians denied this, insisting that only Compound 35 prisoners were interviewed Oct. 31.

The Indians canceled Nov. 2 explanations because the Communists insisted on making loud-speaker broadcasts to the POWs before the persuasion sessions. The custodians insisted that experience had shown that such broadcasts could cause a "threatening situation" by exciting the POWs.

The Indians relented Nov. 3, however, and permitted a 10-minute (lengthened to 50 minutes) pre-interview broadcast which was drowned out by shouting & singing prisoners.

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Red Objective: 2 Views

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles in Washington Nov. 3: He doubted Russia really wanted a Korean peace conference; "there is some reason . . . to fear that the Communists do not want to have serious talks about any concrete subject"—Korea, Germany or Austria.

S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes, a U.S. delegate to the UN & ex-State Secretary, in Hot Springs, Va. Nov. 2: He was sure Russia wanted peace in Korea and was not keeping Red China from accepting a peace agreement; he would not be surprised at an "over-night" reversal in Communist policy.[4]

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Reds Stretch Interviews

A one-hr. pre-explanation broadcast before delivery of 403 Chinese POWs Nov. 4 also was "jammed" by shouts of the prisoners. Then the explainers dragged out the interviews so long (one prisoner was harangued for 4 hours & 5 minutes) that the following day Thimayya indignantly cut short some half-dozen sessions.

As a result of the Red stretch-out, only 205 Chinese POWs were interviewed Nov. 4. Only 3 chose repatriation, and the Indians held one of them back for a sanity test.

The Swiss member of one of the neutral observer teams walked out of an explanation tent Nov. 4 in protest because Red explainers had been permitted to argue for an hour with an unwilling Chinese prisoner who later was returned to his compound.

(The NNRC Oct. 31 rejected Allied complaints that a Chinese POW was coerced in a 3-hr. interview Oct. 17. The commission said he had "insisted on being repatriated" and the Allied observer was "incorrect" in saying he had refused to go home.)[5]

Indians Kill Chinese POW

Indian guards investigating an alleged POW murder shot & killed a Chinese prisoner Nov. 2 when he ignored warnings against resistance and rushed toward them. He was the 4th POW killed by the Indian troops.[6]

After the shooting, the remaining POWs in the compound lined up, and 2 ex-prisoners who had chosen communism picked out 7 alleged participants in the murder & 16 witnesses. The 2 repatriates had pointed out Nov. 1 the location in the compound where they said the murdered man was buried. Indian troops dug for hours but stopped at the 4-ft. level after failing to find the body or even signs that ground had been disturbed.

4 Chinese POWs broke from prisoner ranks during the Nov. 2 line-up and asked to be repatriated.

(The Indians announced Nov. 1 that a North Korean POW had been beaten to death by fellow prisoners Oct. 29.)[7]

Parley Deadlocked

Allied & Communist negotiators in Panmunjom failed again to make

1—see p. 354E1 2—see p. 346F2 3—see p. 347A1 4—see p. 321D2 5—see pp. 346F3-347C1 6—see p. 329G3 7—see p. 354E2
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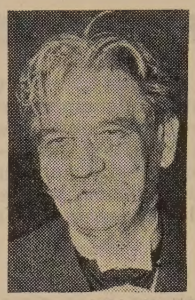
Nobel Peace Awards to Marshall, Schweitzer

The Norwegian Nobel Institute in Oslo awarded the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize Oct. 30 to Gen. of the Army George Catlett Marshall of the U.S. The 1952 peace prize, omitted last year, was awarded to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian philosopher, medical missionary & musician. They & other 1953 Nobel winners were to receive their awards in Stockholm Dec. 10. (Value of awards based on earnings from $9 million Nobel fund: $33,840 for 1953, $33,200 for 1952).

Wide World
MARSHALL

The 5-member Institute observed tradition in withholding explanation of its awards. Marshall was believed to have been chosen principally because of the Marshall plan for U.S. economic aid to Europe, launched while he was Secretary of State in 1947-50. (He was U.S. Army Chief of Staff 1939-45, special emissary to China in an effort to settle the Chinese civil war 1945-46, Defense Secy. 1950-51, Amer. Red Cross president 1949-50.)[1]



Wide World
SCHWEITZER

Schweitzer, 78, an accomplished organist, authority on Bach & the poet Goethe and author of major philosophical works, received a doctorate in philosophy in Strasbourg at age 24. He became a minister & college principal, turned to study of medicine at 31, went to Africa with his wife (a nurse) as a medical missionary in 1913, later established a hospital in Lamberene, French West Africa.[2]

SCIENCE AWARDS ANNOUNCED

The Swedish Academy of Science announced these 1953 Nobel Prizes Nov. 4: the chemistry award to Dr. Hermann Staudinger, 72, of Freiburg, West Germany, whose discovery of giant molecules laid the foundation for industrial production of synthetics; the physics award to Prof. Fritz Zernike, 65, of Groningen, Netherlands, whose "phase contrast" microscope made visible details of minute living particles never before seen.[3]

progress in talks convened to pave the way for a political conference.

The stumbling block remained Red insistence that the question of inviting Russia, India & other "neutral nations" to the conference should be the first item discussed. Arthur H. Dean, U.S. & UN representative, reiterated that agreement on time & place of the conference should precede any argument over its make-up.

Reds Reject U.S. Proposals

Ki Sok Bok, North Korean representative, told Dean Oct. 30 that "we flatly reject" Dean's one-day-old offer to exchange views on the conference's composition after a time & place for the conference had been set. Ki denounced the suggestion as a "trick."

Dean Oct. 31 proposed a "flexible or unnumbered agenda" in which it would not be necessary to arrive at final settlement on any topic before taking up a new subject. He said any topic could be the first item on such an agenda but that any item on which there was no immediate agreement could be shelved temporarily while other subjects were discussed. Ki rejected this as a "sleight-of-hand" intended to avoid settlement on composition. Dean also hinted Oct. 31 that the question of composition might be left for the conference itself to settle. He told newsmen Oct. 31 that the UN was willing to have neutrals participate in the conference after the essential Korean issues were settled and the talks broadened to additional topics.

Dean, reinterpreting his "flexible agenda" plan Nov. 4, proposed at a news conference that subcommittees discuss concurrently the issues of time & place and of composition. He suggested to the Reds Nov. 5 that he & the Communists' chief delegates recess their talks while subordinates tried to break the deadlock. The Reds tentatively rejected this.

Dean told the Communists Nov. 3 that he was willing to discuss composition if they gave him their ideas on where & when the conference should be held. He suggested Dec. 1 or "4 weeks after the conclusion of these preliminary talks." Ki rejected this. Dean told newsmen afterwards that he thought the Reds "still want a political conference" and would "work it out."[4]

(U.S. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White revealed in Washington Oct. 29 that the U.S. was considering inviting India to the political conference as an observer limited to the answering of questions on ultimate disposition of POWs who refuse repatriation.)[5]

Atrocity & Germ War Charges

The UN Gen. Assembly's Steering Com. agreed Nov. 2 to have the Assembly take up a U.S. charge that "tens of thousands of UN soldiers & Korean civilians . . . captured by North Korean or Chinese Communist aggressors . . . were killed by beatings, deliberately planned starvation, coldblooded murder, mutilation & torture."

Russia's Andrei Y. Vishinsky & Poland's Juliusz Katz-Suchy formed the opposition in a 12-2 vote to put the item on the agenda. Vishinsky called the charge "an invention . . . a gross falsification." Russia's Jacob A. Malik said Oct. 31 that the U.S. was using the accusation to "whip up" support for the "arms race."

UN Committee Debate

Communist charges that the U.S. had practiced germ warfare during the Korean fighting & U.S. charges that the Reds had used torture to exact false germ-war confessions from U.S. fliers were debated in the Assembly's Political Com. Oct. 26-31:

Natl. China's Dr. H. R. Wei urged the Assembly Oct. 28 to denounce the Red charges as "false" and to challenge the Communists to permit impartial UN investigation. France's Henri Hoppenot urged Russia Oct. 29 to drop the charge because the overwhelming support the U.S. had received in the controversy should show "that nothing can prevail against truth and that all lies & slanders . . . finally come home to roost with their authors."

The U.S.' Dr. Charles W. Mayo, discussing germ-war "confessions" Oct. 31, told the committee that USAF Maj. Robert J. Burns, captured by the Reds in Korea, was questioned in Mar. 1952 by "2 Russians, one in uniform & one in civilian clothes." He said Red newsmen Alan Winnington (London *Daily Worker*) & Wilfred Burchett (Paris *l'Humanité*) took part in interrogating 5 USAF men captured in Korea. (Winnington denied in Kaesong, Korea Nov. 2 that he was involved.)

Mme. Pandit on Charges

India's Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Gen. Assembly president, said in a TV interview Nov. 1: U.S. charges of Red atrocities were "one side of the story"; "there is also another side"; "we have to be absolutely impartial . . . before anything is done because 2 wrongs do not make a right"; she would approve investigation of atrocity charges "if that was the wish of the large number of people." She hoped Red charges that the U.S. practiced germ warfare could be disproved "for all time"; "very ugly things happen in war time, and sometimes the best people do them; therefore, when there are charges of things like germ warfare, however convinced we may be that they are wrong, we have to, for the sake of world opinion, prove that they are wrong."[6]

Red Build-Up Denied

An 18-member neutral nations inspection team reported Oct. 31, after a 14-day investigation in North

1—see Indexes Vols. I-XIII for references 2—see pp. 339G3; Vol. XII, 406D, 318A 3—see 358F3 4—see 353B1-D3 5—see 315B1 6—see 353D3-354E1

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1953 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerburg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

Korea, that it had found "no evidence" that the Communists had violated the armistice by bringing crated warplanes from Manchuria to Uiju, North Korea. (The UP said Oct. 29 the team found evidence of a Red military build-up.)

Lt. Gen. Choi Yong Duk, South Korean Air Force Chief, charged Oct. 30 that the Reds had moved about 400 warplanes from Manchuria to North Korea.[1]

Korea Roundup

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee told the AP Nov. 5 he "would be glad to step aside" for nationwide elections if a free election in North Korea went against him.[2] . . . **U.S. Maj. Gen. William F. Dean** disclosed in Washington Oct. 30 he had planned to commit suicide while a POW in North Korea for fear he would be tortured into betraying U.S. defense plans for Japan.[3] . . . **North Korea** announced Nov. 4 the receipt of the first shipment of Russian heavy machinery under its economic aid pact.[4] . . . **Pvt. Rothwell B. Floyd,** 28, was arrested in Chicago Oct. 28 on charges of killing 2 fellow captives while a POW in North Korea.

EUROPE

Russia Rejects Big 4 Talk

Russia rejected Nov. 3 the latest Western proposal for 4-power talks.

Moscow apparently insisted on the inclusion of Red China in a conference on "world tension" as prerequisite to any discussion of European issues. The U.S., Britain & France had proposed Oct. 18 a Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting on Germany & Austria Nov. 9 in Lugano, Switz.[5]

The 18-page Soviet reply said the West had "evaded" earlier requests for a 5-power meeting. The Russians held that conditions for Big 5 talks were now "especially favorable" because of the Korean truce.

The Soviet note scored NATO & U.S. overseas bases as "aggressive" threats to Soviet security. It said Western admission that "such a situation" increased the danger of a new world war would remove "objections" to "urgent examination of methods" to reduce world tension.

'Ike' Scores Soviet Intent

Pres. Eisenhower charged Nov. 4 that Russia intended "to create as many difficulties as possible" in the way of Western peace efforts. He said at a news conference: the "negative" Soviet note had imposed "impossible conditions regarding the European Defense Community, the NATO system of collective security & the position of Communist China"; the U.S. would remain ready "to discuss any issue with the Soviet under conditions which provide a clear & dependable basis for agreement." The President reminded Russia that the U.S. had specified areas in which the USSR could demonstrate its intention to make peace: unification of Korea & Germany, Austrian independence, limitation of armaments & "methods of mass destruction."[6]

Churchill Doubts Early Accord

For the first time since he proposed a heads-of-Govt. meeting last May, British Prime Min. Churchill acknowledged Nov. 3 the "risk" of such talks "ending in a still worse deadlock than there is at present." He told Commons: "More time than some of us are likely to see" was needed before "personal meetings, however friendly," could deal "satisfactorily" with the "great dangers & evils in the world." However, he added, it was not "unreasonable or dangerous to conclude" that the Soviet people & leaders desired "internal prosperity rather than external conquest."[7]

Atom Arms in Spain Denied

A report, attributed to USAF leaders, that the U.S. planned to store atomic weapons in Spain was denied Nov. 3 by State Secy. Dulles & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson.

AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott & AF Gen. Nathan F. Twining were reported to have said in Madrid Nov. 2 that U.S. forces based in Spain "eventually" would be supplied with atomic weapons. Talbott denied the story Nov. 3 but it aroused alarm among Allied countries in Europe.

Pres. Eisenhower reportedly told Dulles & Wilson Nov. 3 to coordinate all statements from their departments affecting the international situation. Dulles then told a news conference: "If & when" the U.S. had plans to store A-weapons it would "not announce them in advance to the world & to our potential enemy."[8]

Franco Bars NATO Tie

Gen. Francisco Franco ruled out Nov. 4 direct Spanish military ties with Britain, France or NATO. He said Spain's pact with the U.S. "completely assured" the West of "efficient help" against Soviet aggression without the need of relationships opposed by "various public opinions."[9]

Reports on Soviet Bombs

Russian scientist Dr. S. I. Voitskovich said in a Moscow broadcast Nov. 3: Soviet scientists could make "several types of atomic & hydrogen bombs," were working to apply atomic energy to peaceful purposes.[10]

Tito Offers Trieste Talk

Yugoslavia offered Oct. 31 to take part in 5-power talks on Trieste even if Britain & the U.S. did not first revoke their decision to return Zone A to Italy. The UN Security Council, over Soviet opposition, postponed its debate on Trieste for a 2d time Nov. 2 to allow time for 5-power talks.[11]

Congressmen for Aid Cut

3 Congressmen returning to Washington from European tours declared themselves Nov. 3 for sharp reduction of U.S. foreign aid and rigid conditions for further aid to Europe. Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R., Mich.) urged that aid be conditioned upon ratification of the European Army pact. Robert L. F. Sikes & William C. Lantaff (both D., Fla.) said economic aid to Europe was no longer justified.[12]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Jordan River Use Argued

Syria's complaint against Israel's Jordan River power project came before the UN Security Council Oct. 30 after Gen. Vagn Bennike, Palestine Truce Org. chief, verified Israel's compliance with a UN order to halt work on the project.[13]

(The Jordan River work, part of a 7-year Israeli irrigation program announced Oct. 27, would divert water from a demilitarized zone into a canal where it would be used to generate electric power.)

Syrian delegate Farid Zeineddine told the Security Council that diversion of the river violated the truce by giving Israel a military advantage in the demilitarized area. He asked restoration of the "original status & conditions" in the zone, urged the Council to strengthen truce super-

French Drive in Indo-China

Wide World

French Union troops, continuing a 15-day drive toward the Viet Minh hq. town or Thanh Hoa (Thanhhoa), probed the Day Mountains jungle south of Phu Nho Quan (Phunhoquan) in an effort to force the rebel 304th & 320th Divs. into a show-down battle. Rebel forces, meantime, continued their strategy of hit-run attacks from ambush. The Reds, who had allowed the French column to enter Phu Nho Quan without a fight Oct. 22, counter-attacked there Nov. 3 but were beaten off. The French advance was supported by air units and warships, which had landed amphibious forces 30 miles below Thanh Hoa Oct. 16 to cut rebel communication & supply lines.[14]

1—see p. 339E1 2—see 307G2 3—see 295D1-C2 4—see 315D3 5—see 345B1 6—see 356G1 7—see 356A2, 339C2 8—see 356E1 9—see 324A1 10—see 340E2 11—see 356C1 12—see 357D1 13—see 354F3 14—see 356A-B1

vision machinery in the Israel-Syria area.

Israeli Amb. Abba Eban compared the power project to drainage of the Huleh swamp, which the UN permitted over Syrian protests in 1951. He said existing irrigation rights would be respected and the practical effect of the river work would be to impede aggression by either side. Israel would face "economic servitude & dependence," Eban declared, if its "only meager source of natural power & surplus water" were left "to the mercy of a neighboring state . . . bent upon our economic downfall."

Another Council meeting on Israeli-Arab tension was deferred Nov. 3 to give Bennike time to draft replies to questions on the problem.[1]

New Conflicts Reported

The water supply of Arab Jerusalem was cut off for several hours Nov. 2 by a time bomb explosion in the main pipeline serving the Jordan-held area. Israel denied that the bomb was set by Israeli infiltrators.

Jordan said Nov. 3 that the Arab Legion & national guardsmen had repulsed 60 Israeli soldiers who attacked the village of Budrus Nov. 2. The Israeli Army reported 5 clashes with Arab infiltrators in the week ended Oct. 30, noted Nov. 3 a sharp drop in infiltration since the reprisal attack on Kibya Oct. 14.[2]

Johnston Ends Mission

Eric Johnston's 2-week tour to sound out Middle Eastern reaction to a U.S. plan for regional development of the Jordan River ended Nov. 3 in Lebanon. Johnston, Pres. Eisenhower's personal envoy, found little enthusiasm for the plan among Arab Govt. heads. But he told U.S. officials in Jerusalem Oct. 30 he believed continued direct diplomatic contacts with Arab states would win their approval. He apparently obtained conditional Israeli acceptance in Tel Aviv talks Oct. 27-30.[3]

Lebanese Parliament Speaker Abdel Oseiran said Nov. 2 the plan was "unacceptable to the Arab peoples & refugees." But Egyptian Pres. Mohammed Naguib, after conferring with Johnston Oct. 25, said Egypt would accept the U.S. plan if other Arab nations agreed.

Johnston met Jordanian Premier Fawzi el Mulki Oct. 22 & Syrian Pres. Adeeb Shishekly Oct. 31. The Syrian view on the plan was not made public. King Hussein of Jordan implied rejection of the plan when he said in a speech Nov. 1 his Govt. would make "no concessions whatever" on the rights of Arab refugees.[4]

U.S. Backs Japanese Arming

Agreement on "the necessity of increasing Japan's self-defense forces" was announced by the U.S. & Japan in a joint statement in Washington Oct. 30. It was issued after 4 weeks of meetings between U.S. Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson & Hayato Ikeda, Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida's personal representative. The conferees said "constitutional, economic, budgetary & other limitations" barred "the immediate building of Japan's self-defense forces to a point sufficient for Japan's defense."[5]

(A Japanese Trade Dept. spokesman said Oct. 30 that the Govt. would not accept responsibility for a $100 million trade pact announced by Communist China & a group of private Japanese businessmen in Peiping Oct. 29. Japanese exports to Red China rose from a value of $700,000 in 1952 to some $3 million in Jan.-Aug. 1953.)[6]

Chinese to Quit Burma

U.S. delegate Archibald Carey Jr. announced at UN Hq. in New York Nov. 4 that the U.S. had contracted to fly 2,000 Chinese guerrillas & their dependents from Burma to Formosa. The expenses were to be borne by the U.S., Natl. China & Burma. Natl. China's Dr. T. F. Tsiang said Oct. 31 that his country would disavow the 10,000 who remained in Burma and would not send them any more supplies.[7]

U.S. Policy on Colonials

An apparently new U.S. policy on colonialism was enunciated by U.S. Asst. State Secy. Henry A. Byroade Oct. 31 at a conference of the World Affairs Council of Northern California in Asilomar, Calif.: "The old colonial relationship is dead . . . and will stay dead"; "alien rule over dependent peoples must be replaced as rapidly as possible by self-determination"; but "premature independence can be dangerous, retrogressive & destructive," would serve neither U.S. nor the dependent peoples' interests; "a sudden break in economic relations" between "our allies" in Europe & the dependent areas "might seriously injure the European economies upon which our Atlantic defense system depends."[8]

Nixon on Indo-China Truce

U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, on a good-will tour of the Far East, indicated in Hanoi, Viet Nam Nov. 4 that the U.S. opposed any negotiated Indo-Chinese truce that "would place people who want freedom & independence in perpetual bondage." He urged Viet Nam Chief-of-State Bao Dai Nov. 2 not to drop French ties.[10]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Backs Conservation Reform

Pres. Eisenhower confirmed at his press conference Nov. 4 that he had approved in advance a reorganization of the Soil Conservation Service which Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson put into effect Nov. 2.

Several Republican & Democratic members of Congress had opposed the reform and had demanded that it be delayed until Congress returned in January and had a chance to study it.

Chrmn. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Com. said, however, that Benson did "the right thing." Aiken charged Nov. 1 that there was a "vicious campaign" to "destroy" Benson. Benson, currently the most controversial member of the Cabinet, was being described widely as "Eisenhower's Acheson"—the chief target of Administration critics.[11]

The SCS reorganization abolished regional soil conservation offices at Upper Darby, Pa., Spartanburg, S.C., Milwaukee, Wis., Lincoln, Neb., Ft. Worth, Tex., Albuquerque, N.M. & Portland, Ore. Their functions & some of their personnel were to be transferred to state offices.

The Natl. Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts had opposed the reorganization as a threat to the soil conservation program. The American Farm Bureau Fed. backed the reform. A poll at the Southern Governors Conf. in Hot Springs, Va. showed 8 governors opposed to the reorganization, 2 in favor & 3 noncommittal.

There was little opposition to an all-over departmental realignment which was to put all service agencies generally under 4 main divisions: federal-state relations, marketing & foreign agriculture, agricultural stabilization and farm credit.[12]

(Benson Nov. 2 removed Dr. Robert M. Salter as Chief of the SCS at his own request—for health reasons—and put him in charge of soil & water conservation research. He named Donald A. Williams acting SCS chief.)

Visitors

King Paul & Queen Frederika of Greece were guests of Pres. Eisenhower at the White House & Blair House Oct. 28-31 prior to making a one-month tour of the U.S. . . . Socialist leader Norman Thomas told reporters after a call on the President Oct. 27 that Gen. Eisenhower had said he did not think Socialists should be excluded from civil service.[13]

Spares Traitor's Life

It was announced in Los Angeles Nov. 2 that Pres. Eisenhower had commuted the death sentence of Tomoya (Meatball) Kawakita, 30, U.S.-born Japanese convicted of treason for brutality to American war prisoners in a Japanese camp during World War II. The sentence was changed to life imprisonment & a $10,000 fine.[14]

ELECTIONS

Democrats Win Top Tests

Democrats captured 2 major Republican posts in New Jersey and retained important New York & Virginia seats Nov. 3 in elections viewed by both parties as significant tests of Eisenhower Admin. strength.

The major contests:

New Jersey. Robert B. Meyner, 45, ex-state senate minority leader, was

1—see p. 355A1 2—see 355F1 3—see 349D3, 346G1 4—see 368B3 5—see 356B3 6—see 279C3 7—see 348A2 8—see 342C3 9—see 355F3 10—see 332E2 11—see 349G1 12—see 188L 13—see 274B2 14—see Vol. XII, 330H

elected New Jersey's first Democratic Governor in 10 years. He defeated Paul L. Troast, 58, Republican contractor & N.J. Turnpike Authority chairman, by a vote of 959,669-805,750.

Harrison A. Williams Jr., 33, became the first Democrat ever sent to Congress from the 6th N.J. Dist. He scored a 68,793-66,796 vote victory over Geo. F. Hetfield (R.).

New York. Robert F. Wagner Jr. (D.), 43, was elected Mayor of New York City by a vote of 1,021,488 vs. 661,410 for Harold Riegelman (R.) & 468,392 for Rudolph Halley (Lib.).

Virginia. Ex-Rep. Thomas B. Stanley, 62, furniture manufacturer backed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd's Democratic state organization, was chosen Governor of Virginia by a wide margin over Theodore Roosevelt Dalton (R.).[1]

Eisenhower Belittles Defeats

Pres. Eisenhower shrugged off the GOP setbacks at his press conference Nov. 4 with the comment that "I've lost skirmishes before." He expressed confidence that his Administration would win in the long run after his programs got going. His personal support of Troast and all other Republican candidates had been announced Oct. 29 by Pres. Secy. Hagerty.[2]

Democratic leaders hailed the results as a repudiation of the Eisenhower Admin. & as additional signs of a "trend" first signalled by Democratic victory Oct. 13 in a normally-GOP district in Wisconsin.[3]

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall acknowledged that the Republican Party was "in trouble" but predicted: "When Pres. Eisenhower presents his program to Congress in January and Congress acts on it, the . . . outlook will be different." Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell called the results proof of "a clear change of sentiment since last November."

Murder Probe Involved

The corruption issue played a major role in the New York & New Jersey contests. The murder of labor leader Thomas Lewis in the Bronx Aug. 28[4] had led to (a) an investigation of labor racketeering & politics at harness racetracks, (b) the disclosure Oct. 2 that Troast had asked N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1951 to grant clemency to jailed labor extortionist Joseph S. Fay and (c) a charge by Wagner that a person close to Dewey & "high in the national administration" (labeled "Mr. X" during the campaign) had asked the State Parole Board to free Fay. Dewey & board members denied this.[5]

(N.Y. Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri's hopes of reelection under the independent Experience Party banner [Wagner had defeated him in the Democratic primary] failed Oct. 21 when a court found that 24,187 petition signatures he filed included fewer than the legal minimum of 7,500 valid ones.[6]

Other Mayors Elected Nov. 3

Albany, N.Y.—Erastus Corning 2d (D.)*
Akron—Leo E. Berg. (D.)†
Binghampton, N.Y.—Donald Kramer (D.)*
Bridgeport, Conn.—Jasper McLevy, 75 (S.)*
Buffalo, N.Y.—Steven Pankow, 45 (D.)†
Cleveland—Anthony J. Celebrezze (D.)
Columbus, O.—Maynard E. Sensenbrenner (D.)†
Davenport, Ia.—Walter Beuse (D.)†
Detroit—Albert E. Cobo (R.)*
Hartford, Conn.—Dominick J. de Lucco (D.)
Ithaca, N.Y.—Ivan E. Cook (R.)*
Little Rock, Ark.—Pratt S. Remmel (R.)*
Louisville, Ky.—Andrew Broaddus, 53 (D.)
New Haven, Conn.—Richard C. Lee, 37 (D.)†
Paterson, N.J.—Lester Franklin Titus, 48 (R.)*
Pittsburgh—David L. Lawrence (D.)*
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—R. E. Stevens (R., L.)*
Rochester, N.Y.—Saml. B. Dicker (R.)‡
Springfield, Mass.—Danl. B. Brunton (D.)*
Stamford, Conn.—Thos. F. J. Quigley (D.)*
Syracuse, N.Y.—Donald H. Mead (R.)§
Utica, N.Y.—Boyd A. Golden (D.)*
Waterbury, Conn.—Raymond E. Snyder (R.)*
Yonkers, N.Y.—Khris Khristensen (R.)*

Local Referenda

In Nov. 3 elections: **Tennessee** voters agreed to lengthen the Governor's term from 2 years to 4 and to make other changes in the state's 85-yr.-old constitution, the only state charter in the nation that so far had not been amended.[7] . . . **New Jersey** voters backed legalization of bingo and raffles for charity & civic purposes.[8] . . . **Newark, N.J.** voters approved a measure that will replace the city's Commission form of government with a Mayor-Council plan. . . . **Cincinnati** voters rejected a proposal for fluoridation of drinking water (to prevent tooth decay).[9]

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Ex-Rep. Vito Marcantonio resigned Nov. 3 as state chairman of the left-wing American Labor Party in New York. He denounced a "minority" which, with support of the Communist N.Y. *Daily Worker*, had deserted ALP nominee Clifford T. McAvoy in the mayoralty election and indorsed Democrat Wagner on grounds that defeat of the GOP was the prime objective. Marcantonio said the ALP had become "nothing else but a pressure group." The party polled only 54,372 votes Nov. 3.[10]

Republican Natl. Com. Nov. 3 appointed Rod Kreger of Watertown, S.D., a consultant to Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, as fulltime committee director of farm activities. It also formed a Young Republican Natl. Farm Council with Mark Andrews, 27, of Mapleton, N.D. as chairman. (Benson, addressing a conference of 13 southern state governors in Hot Springs, Va. Nov. 2, said the farm price-&-income situation had "now become fairly stabilized" and offered "encouragement."[11]

COMMUNISM

UN Employes Cleared

UN officials revealed Nov. 3 that the U.S. Govt. had completed investigations of some 1,300-1,400 of 1,700-1,800 Americans employed by the UN and cleared them for loyalty. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld simultaneously asked the Gen. Assembly to ban political activities by UN employes, except for voting, and to broaden his powers of dismissal.[12]

3 Red Leaders Seized

The Justice Dept. announced Nov. 4 that it had arrested 3 "2d string" Communist leaders in the Pittsburgh area: Martin Chancey, 45, George Watt, 39, & Anthony Krchmarek, 55. They were to stand trial in Cleveland on charges of conspiring to advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt.[13]

Armed Forces Probes

Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) announced Oct. 29 that his House Un-American Activities Com. was investigating Communist infiltration of the Navy Dept. during World War II. He said 7 of 8 witnesses already questioned had refused to answer queries on self-incrimination grounds. Velde said the case tied "in with the exposé of Morton Sobell," who was jailed in the Rosenberg atomic-spy case.[14]

Pvt. Robert W. Dorey, 21, of Somerville, Mass. received a 15-yr. jail sentence at a 90-min. Army court-martial in Berlin Oct. 31. He had pleaded guilty to fleeing East Germany, then twice returning to the U.S. zone with Soviet agents whom he guided around U.S. military installations.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told reporters in Ann Arbor, Mich. Oct. 23 that "doubtful" security cases in the armed forces "should be resolved in favor of the nation, not the individual." Commenting on the recommended dismissal of AF Reserve Lt. Milo J. Radulovich, he indicated that all persons about whom there was doubt should be dismissed.[15]

●

James Dolsen, 68, Communist & ex-*Daily Worker* writer, got a 20-yr. workhouse sentence & was fined $10,000 in Pittsburgh Nov. 2 for violating the state sedition act.[16] **Andrew Onda**, convicted with Dolsen in Aug. 1951, failed to appear for sentencing. His bond was declared forfeit despite his lawyer's plea that Onda was sick in Brooklyn.[17] . . . **Cancellation of voting rights** of 6 convicted "2d-string" Communist leaders was upheld by the N.Y. State Appellate Div. Nov. 2. The Reds affected: Alexander Trachtenberg, Victor J. Jerome, Arnold S. Johnson, Louis Weinstock, Albert F. Lannon & Geo. B. Charney.[18] . . . **Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt** said in Lewiston, Me. Oct. 29: she did not think the U.S. should outlaw Communists because she did not believe that "every Communist is dedicated to the overthrow of the Govt. by force."[19]

GENERAL

Governors Meet

Transfer of many local functions from the Fed. Govt. to the states was urged at the Southern Governors Conf. in Hot Springs, Va. Nov. 2-4 and at the Western Governors Conf. in Albuquerque Nov. 2-3.[20] The governors proposed federal withdrawal

*Incumbent †Replaces a Republican ‡Re-election under City Council system assured by increase in GOP margin from 7-2 to 8-1. §Replaces a Democrat 1—see p. 235B1 2—see 357A2 3—341G3 4—297G1 5—341C3 6—309F3 7—Vol. XII, 372B 8—Vol. XII, 234F 9—Vol. XII, 265P 10—Vol. XII, 422G, 380P, 264D 11—368C2, 365D2 12—362A1 13—350B1 14—349G2 15—341A2 16—280F3 17—Vol. XI 286D 18—37G 19—344F3, 331C2 20—267B2

from some tax fields, notably gasoline, in favor of states. The Western governors urged early transfer of Indian affairs to the states. Okla. Gov. Johnston Murray was elected chairman of next year's Southern Governors Conf. Nev. Gov. Charles H. Russell was named chairman of the 1954 Western Conf.

Mrs. Hobby Ousts Miss Hoey

Health-Education-&-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby announced Nov. 3 that she was removing Jane Hoey as $12,400-a-yr. director of the Bureau of Public Assistance "so that an Admin. representative can be selected for this policy-making position." Miss Hoey, a Democrat, was first & only person to hold the job. The post was removed from civil service protection 6 months ago.

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Equitable Life Assurance Society's board of directors acceded Nov. 4 to demands by New York State that Thomas I. Parkinson, 71, be retired as chairman & member of the board. Alfred J. Bohlinger, N.Y. Supt. of Insurance, had criticized Parkinson's administration for "nepotism" because of large volumes of business given his sons in advertising & law firms. Parkinson had announced he would quit as chairman due to illness but refused to resign as a director. (Equitable became 3d largest U.S. insurance firm under his presidency & chairmanship since 1927. He was voted a $36,000-a-yr. pension.)

Milk truck drivers belonging to 5 AFL Teamsters locals in the New York metropolitan area won a raise & other benefits equivalent to $8.50 a week through a strike Oct. 25-Nov. 1.

FOREIGN

Elizabeth Asks New Regent

Queen Elizabeth II asked the British Parliament in a message Nov. 4 to change the regency act so that her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, would be regent if she became incompetent or died before their son, Prince Charles, was old enough to reign. The present law would make the Queen's sister, Princess Margaret, regent.[1]

Elizabeth opened a new session of Parliament Nov. 3. Her address, prepared by the Churchill Govt., pledged continued efforts for the "relaxation of international tension & the preservation of peace."[2]

Bonn Bloc Wins in Hamburg

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's 4-party coalition bloc won 62 of 120 seats in the Hamburg City Assembly in elections Nov. 1. It took control of the city administration from Mayor Max Brauer's Social Democrats, who won the remaining 58 seats and actually increased their vote by 50,000 over Sept. returns. The victory gave Adenauer Hamburg's 3 delegates to the West German Bundesrat (upper house), increasing his majority to 2/3.[3]

In Brief

Israeli Prime Min. David Ben Gurion, 67, revealed Nov. 4 he had decided to retire from the Govt. for at least 2 years because of "mental strain."[4] . . . **Finland's** Premier Urho Kekkonen & his minority Cabinet resigned Nov. 4 after losing a Parliamentary confidence vote on state housing.[5] . . . **Iran** proposed in a message to the British Forgn. Office (via Switzerland) the resumption of Anglo-Iranian diplomatic relations & settlement of the oil dispute, it was reported Nov. 2.[6] . . . **Pakistan's** Constituent Assembly voted Nov. 2 to make the nation an "Islamic Republic" despite protests of Hindu members who said minority rights would be endangered. Membership in the British Commonwealth was to be retained.[7] . . . **India** formed Nov. 4 a punitive expedition against Dafla tribesmen of Assam State who attacked a Govt. good-will mission Oct. 22, killing at least 10 & possibly 50 members of the party. A feud between Dafla & Galong tribesmen, who accompanied the mission, was believed to have caused the attack.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Television—RCA & NBC demonstrated home reception of color TV Oct. 31 when a performance of *Carmen* from New York was received in Old Greenwich, Conn. RCA also staged Nov. 3 the first coast-to-coast color TV transmission (New York to Burbank, Calif.) and announced it had developed a process for home recording of black-&-white TV on magnetic tape that required no development process.[8] . . . Belgium inaugurated a Govt.-controlled TV system Oct. 31, transmitting programs simultaneously in Flemish & French.

Natl. Assn. for Mental Health, meeting in Cleveland, reported Nov. 1: there were 650,000 patients in U.S. mental hospitals and 250,000 new admission a year; 20%-25% of American workers were affected by mental & emotional disturbances. (Richard Weil Jr., ex-pres. of Macy's in New York, was elected NAMH president Oct. 31.)[9] . . . **League of Red Cross Societies'** Executive Com., meeting in Geneva Oct. 31, ordered a study of plans for an internal fund for relief work in major disasters (now financed through special appeals). . . . **U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.** released Nov. 2 for royalty-free use the basic atomic energy patent (bought this year from 5 Italian scientists) on use of graphite, beryllium or other moderators to retard neutrons.[10] . . . *World* magazine was launched Oct. 23 in New York by Roger Sherman Phillips, 31, former publisher of *United Nations World*. . . . **Metropolitan Opera** in New York signed a 2-yr. agreement with the Amer. Fed. of Musicians Oct. 31 granting a 3% pay increase. . . . **Wireless** transmission of electric power was reported Nov. 2 to have been achieved by Capt. Giuseppe de Nitto of Genoa, Italy. . . . **Russian AF** publication *Air-fleet Herald* claimed Oct. 28 that A. E. Mozhaisky, a Russian inventor, flew a heavier-than-air machine between 1882 & 1885, "more than 20 years" before Wilbur & Orville Wright.

NEW BOOKS

Elizabeth & The Prince of Spain. By Margaret Irwin. Fictional biog. of Elizabeth I depicting Spanish Prince Philip's love for her. Oct. 29. (Harcourt, Brace, 251 pp., $3.75)*

The Freya Stark Story. By Freya Stark. Personal account of travels through Near East. Oct. 30. (Coward-McCann, 374 pp., $6.75)†

Monster Midway. By William Lindsay Gresham. Carnival life. Oct. 22. (Rinehart, 307 pp., $3.75)†

Selected Works of Sacheverell Sitwell. Interpretations of art & music, descriptions of far-off places. Oct. 28. (Bobbs-Merrill, 406 pp., $4)†

The Sound of the Trumpet. By Leicester Hemingway. Combat correspondent's account of Army film unit's break-through to Paris during World War II. Oct. 22. (Holt, 308 pp., $3.50)*

The Swan & the Rose. By Francis Leary. Historical novel of Houses of York & Lancaster, whose rivalry ended in War of Roses. Nov. 4. (Wyn, 304 pp., $3.50)*

Vagrant Viking: My Life & Adventures. By Peter Freuchen. Danish explorer in Greenland, Baffin Bay. Nov. 2. (Messner, 422 pp., $5)†

The Wild Place. By Kathryn Hulme. How UNRRA team converted SS troop training center into DP camp. Winner of Atlantic's $5,000 non-fiction award. Oct. 29. (Atlantic-Little, Brown), 275 pp., $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

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NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Gently Does It. Drama by Janet Green about Englishman who plots to murder wives for their money. Presented by Edw. Choate & Geo. Ross. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Anthony Oliver, Brenda Bruce, Phyllis Povah. Oct. 28 at Playhouse. (1-1-5)*

A Girl Can Tell. Comedy about young woman & her suitors. Written & staged by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by Richard Aldrich & Richard Myers in assn. with Julius Fleischmann. Featuring Janet Blair, Paul McGrath, Marshall Thompson, Tod Andrews, Donald Symington, Dean Harens, Jack Whiting, William Kester, Lulu Mae Hubbard. Oct. 29 at Royale. (1-2-4)*

Kind Sir. Comedy by Norman Krasna about actress & diplomat. Starring Mary Martin & Charles Boyer. Presented & staged by Joshua Logan. With Dorothy Stickney, Margalo Gilmore, Frank Conroy, Robt. Ross. Nov. 4 at Alvin. (0-3-4)*

Sherlock Holmes. Play by Ouida Rathbone based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories. Presented by Bill Doll. Staged by Reginald Denham. With Basil Rathbone, Jack Raine, Jarmila Novotna. Oct. 30 at Century. (0-0-7)* Closed Oct. 31 after 3 performances.

The Trip to Bountiful. Play by Horton Foote about woman who resists living with son & daughter-in-law. Presented by Theater Guild & Fred Coe. Staged by Vincent J. Donehue. Starring Lillian Gish. With Jo Van Fleet, Gene Lyons, Eva Marie Saint. Nov. 3 at Henry Miller. (2-3-2)*

Closed

The Little Hut Oct. 31 (29 performances).
The Frogs of Spring Oct. 31 (15 performances).

*First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

RELIGION

East Europe— Poland announced Oct. 30 that Rev. Antonin Pawlowski, a theology professor, had been named Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau (Wroclaw) in defiance of the Vatican, which had refused to appoint a bishop of the former German area.[11] . . . Evangelical Church hq. in Berlin reported Oct. 29 that the East German Govt. had banned churches from Stalinstadt, a new community for workers in state steel industries on the Oder River near Fuerstenberg.[12]

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Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.'s Gen. Council urged Nov. 2 that the

1—see 243A1 2—see 367A2 3—293C1 4—345F3 5—303C1 6—357G3 7—333F3 8—334E3 9—164C 10—358D2 11—351D3 12—186M

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 31

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,077	*$22,077	*$23,340
Currency circulation	*$30,268	*$30,305	*$29,540
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a*$13,112	*$23,201	*$22,333
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,543,372,072	$9,380,097,757	$8,920,236,592
England note circulation	*£1,532.35	*£1,538.837	*£1,444.214
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,789,004	6,452,300	5,979,730
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	145.51	145.11	147.54
Bond sales	$19,906,200	$14,417,400	$15,452,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	97.74	97.54	98.71
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	138,393	142,716	146,654
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,220,250	6,310,950	6,537,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,515,000	9,275,000	8,382,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b*8,306.426	*8,264.8	*7,696.243
Carloadings (cars)	b804,413	822,539	760,741
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board 1935-39=100)	**Sept.** 232	**Aug.** 235	**Sept. 1952** 228
Steel output (tons)	8,883,428	9,405,580	9,063,287
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62⅛	$2.62⅝	$2.75¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.73⅞	$1.74¼	$1.85½
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3375	$ .336	$ .366
Wholesale food index†	d$6.49	$6.54	$6.33
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d110.0	110.0	110.3
BUSINESS:	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1953**
New incorporations‡	7,433	7,487	7,529
Consumer buying‡¶	132.6	133.7	127.0
Personal incomes (an. rate)§	*$286,000	*$287,000	*$276,500
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	**This Week** b113	**Last Week** 118	**Year Ago** 122
Failures (Oct. 22)‡	185	169	154
LABOR:	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1953**
Employed§	62,306,000	63,408,000	52,260,000
Unemployed§	1,246,000	1,240,000	1,438,000
Civilians employed by Fed. Govt. (month end)e	2,401,912	2,431,430	2,574,203
Avg. weekly mfg. pay (BLS)	f$70.49	$71.69	$69.63
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs. (BLS)	39.6	40.5	41.2

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Bureau of the Census aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 21 bOct. 24 cOct. 17 dOct. 27 eReported by Joint Congressional Com. on Reduction of Non-Essential Fed. Expenditures fThe BLS reported Oct. 30 that building trades workers averaged $2.71 an hr. Oct. 1, up 10c an hr. since Jan. 1. gReported by Commerce Dept. Nov. 2.

LEADING OCTOBER FILMS

New York Releases

The Actress. Ruth Gordon's adaptation of her stage comedy "Years Ago" (about her leaving home to go on stage despite resistance of father). Lawrence Weingarten production for MGM. Directed by Geo. Cukor. With Spencer Tracy, Jean Simmons, Teresa Wright. Oct. 12.

The Big Heat. Hard-bitten policeman wrecks crime syndicate. Sydney Boehm screenplay based on Wm. P. McGivern's story. Produced by Robert Arthur for Columbia. Directed by Fritz Lang. With Glenn Ford, Gloria Grahame, Jocelyn Brando, Alexander Scourby. Oct. 14.

Blowing Wild. Gary Cooper & Barbara Stanwyck in Mexican oil fields. Screenplay by Philip Yordan. Produced by Milton Sperling for Warner Bros. Directed by Hugo Fregenese. With Ruth Roman, Anthony Quinn, Ward Bond, Ian MacDonald. Oct. 7.

Botany Bay. Technicolor adventure of 18th-century convicts shipped from England to Australia. Screenplay by Jonathan Latimer based on Chas. Nordhoff-James Norman Hall novel. Produced by Jos. Sistrom for Paramount. Directed by John Farrow. With Alan Ladd, James Mason, Patricia Medina, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Oct. 29.

Gilbert and Sullivan. Technicolor musical biog. Screenplay by Sidney Gilliat & Leslie Baily. Produced by Frank Launder & Gilliat for London Films (Lopert-United Artists release). Directed by Gilliat. With Robert Morley, Maurice Evans, Eileen Herlie, Peter Finch, Martyn Green. Oct. 27.

Let's Do It Again. Technicolor remake of 1937 comedy "The Awful Truth"; divorce averted by arousing jealousy. Screenplay by Mary Loos & Richard Sale based on Arthur Richman's play. Produced by Oscar Saul for Columbia. Directed by Alexander Hall. With Jane Wyman, Ray Milland, Aldo Ray, Leon Ames, Valerie Bettis, Tom Helmore. Oct. 13.

Little Fugitive. Small boy flees to Coney Island in fear he has shot brother. Screenplay & direction by Ray Ashley, Morris Engel & Ruth Orkin. Produced by Engel & Ashley (Jos. Burstyn release). Featuring Richie Andrusco, 7. Winner of Silver Lion Award at Venice Film Festival. Oct. 6.

Mogambo. Clark Gable & Ava Gardner on African safari. Screenplay by John Lee Mahin based on Wilson Collison's play. Produced in Technicolor for MGM by Sam Zimbalist. Directed by John Ford. With Grace Kelly. Oct. 1.

Murder on Monday. Murder drama starring & directed by Ralph Richardson. Screenplay by Anatole de Grunwald based on R. C. Sheriff's play "Home at Seven." Produced by Maurice Cowan. Presented by London Films. With Margaret Leighton, Campbell Singer, Michael Shepley. Oct. 6.

The Overcoat. Italian. Renato Rascal in Nicolai Gogol's story about poor clerk whose overcoat is stolen. Screenplay by Cesare Zavattini & Alberto Lattuada. Produced by Enzo Carelli for Faro Films (Times Film Corp. release). Directed by Lattuada. Oct. 12.

So Big. Jane Wyman in Edna Ferber's story about resolute farm woman. Screenplay by John Twist. Henry Blanke production for Warner Bros. Directed by Robert Wise. With Sterling Hayden, Nancy Olson. Oct. 21.

Tanga Tika. Excursion in color to South Pacific islands. Dwight Long-Arch Monson production directed & photographed by Long. Oct. 5.

The Titfield Thunderbolt. English townsmen revive branch railroad suspended by Govt. Screenplay by T. E. B. Clarke. Technicolor production by Michael Truman for J. Arthur Rank Org. Universal-Intl. release. Directed by Charles Crichton. With Stanley Holloway, George Relph. Oct. 5.

Torch Song. Joan Crawford & Michael Wilding in Technicolor romance of temperamental Broadway star & blind pianist. Screenplay by John Michael Hayes & Jan Lustig based on I. A. R. Wylie's story. Produced by Henry Herman & Sidney Franklin Jr. for MGM. Directed by Charles Walters. Oct. 12.

U.S. take a "risk," "even the initiative" to bring about a top-level East-West meeting on world issues. The Council on combatting communism: Some Congressional committees rendered "valuable services to the nation" but others "have revealed a distinct tendency to become [Spanish] inquisitions." "Still more serious" was the "fanatical negativism" being widely adopted.[1]

Natl. Study Conf. on the Churches & World Order, held in Cleveland Oct. 27-30 by the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., recommended: rejection of the Bricker Amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers; military as well as political & spiritual resistance to Soviet power; more technical foreign aid to backward areas & admission of immigrants to the U.S.; efforts to bring about world disarmament. It indorsed measures by the U.S. Govt. to "put a stop" to truce violations in Palestine.[2] . . . **Spanish Roman Catholic Primate, Enrique Cardinal Pla y Deniel,** indorsed Nov. 1 the Spanish-U.S. military & economic pact but warned in effect that the church would condemn "external manifestations" of worship by non-Catholic Americans in Spain.[3]

Marie Dionne, 19, one of the Dionne Quintuplets, entered a convent of the Sisters of the Holy Sacrament in Quebec Nov. 3 to begin training as a Roman Catholic nun.[4] . . . **Mrs. Glenn G. Hays** of Ransom, Kan. became Natl. WCTU president Nov. 2 succeeding Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president for 9 years.[5]

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EDUCATORS

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, 40, was inaugurated Nov. 1 as president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute succeeding Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, who resigned to become exec. secy. of the Phelps-Stokes Fund to promote education of U.S. & African Negroes. . . . **Alvin E. Cormeny,** 41, lawyer-industrialist, was elected president of Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Inst. Oct. 31 succeeding the late Adm. Wat Tyler Cluverius. . . . **Tufts College** (Medford, Mass.) president elected Oct. 29: Dr. Nils Yngve Wessell, 39, liberal arts dean, to succeed Dr. Leonard Carmichael.[6]

OBITUARIES

Prof. Emile Cammaerts, Belgian writer, scholar & art critic; Nov. 2 in Radlett, Eng.

William Henry Donner, 89, Philadelphia steel mfr. & philanthropist; Nov. 3 in Montreal.

Gaston F. DuBois, 73, Monsanto chemical engineer who developed processes for making synthetics & plastics; Nov. 1 in St. Louis.

Alice Eastwood, 94, botanist; Oct. 30 in San Francisco.

Homer Fickett, 55, producer-director of radio dramas; Nov. 2, N.Y.

Martha (Mrs. Klement) Gottwald, widow of Communist Czech Pres.; death announced in Prague Oct. 28.

Lester Horton, 47, choreographer; Nov. 2 in Hollywood.

Emmerich Kalman, 71, Hungarian-born composer of operettas (*Countess Maritza, Marinka*); Oct. 30, Paris.

Lord Kenilworth (John Davenport Siddeley), 87, head of Armstrong-Siddeley auto & airplane mfg. group in Britain; Nov. 3, Jersey Channel Is.

Leonid Kreutzer, 69, Russian-born concert pianist-conductor (lived in Japan since 1931); Oct. 30, Tokyo.

Adolph Levitt, 70, founder-chrmn. Doughnut Corp. of Amer.; Oct. 29 in Manhasset, N.Y.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, 85, physician, McGill U. dean of medicine; Oct. 28 in Montreal.

Judge Edward S. Matthias, 80, member Ohio Supreme Court since 1915; Nov. 2 in Columbus of accidental fall from 3d floor window of home.

Jean Moorhead (Mrs. Harold C. Ferrin), 39, retired musical comedy actress; Nov. 1 in Linwood, N.J. of heart attack.

1—see p. 359C3 2—see 260B3 3—see 359D3
4—see 292B3 5—see 220D 6—see 71C

Dr. Thomas Francis O'Higgins, 63, a leader of Fine Gael opposition party in Ireland; Nov. 1, Dublin.

Harold G. Olsen, ex-Ohio State & pro basketball coach; Oct. 30 in Rice Lake, Wis.

Alfred Selby Rogers, 79, Canadian industrialist & horseman; Oct. 30 in Toronto.

Dr. David Werner Senator, 57, Israeli economist, exec. vice pres. Jerusalem U.; Nov. 2 in Atlanta while in U.S. for study.

John G. Scott, 73, farmer, Greenback Party candidate for U.S. President in 1948; Nov. 2 in East Taghkanic, N.Y.

Maj. Gen. Innis Palmer Swift, 71, comdr. of First Army Corps in recapture of Luzon during World War II; Nov. 3 in San Antonio.

Wu Chih-hue, 89, Natl. Chinese elder statesman; Oct. 31, Taipeh.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 1)

Los Ang. 37, Detrt. 24	S.Fran. 24, Chi.Bears 14
Phila. 35, Pitts. 7	Cleve. 27, Washn. 3
N.Y. 23, Chi. Cards 20	*Balti. 35, G. Bay 24

College (Oct. 31)

Ala. 33, Georgia 12	Miss. 27, LSU 16
Ark. 41, Tex. AM 14	Missouri 14, Ind. 7
Army 0, Tulane 0	Nebr. 9, Kansas 0
Auburn 16, Florida 7	Notre Dame 38, Navy 7
Baylor 25, TCU 7	Ohio St. 27, Nwstn. 13
Clemson 18, W.For. 0	Okla.A&M 28, Tulsa 14
Colgate 33, Rutgers 13	Okla. 34, Kan.St. 0
Colo. 41, Iowa St. 34	Oregon 13, USC 7
Cornell 27, Colmba. 13	Princtn. 27, Brown 13
Dartmth. 32, Yale 0	Richmd. 14, Bos. C. 0
Duke 48, Virginia 6	Stanfd. 48, Wash.St. 19
Fla. St. 12, VMI 7	Syrac. 21, H. Cross 0
Fordham 20, Miami 0	Tennessee 20, N.C. 6
G.Wash. 25, W&L 7	Tex.Tech 27, Miss.St. 20
Ga.Tech 43, Vandblt. 0	Texas 16, SMU 7
Harvd. 42, Davdsn. 6	UCLA 20, Calif. 7
Ill. 21, Purdue 0	Utah St. 33, Mont. 14
Kentucky 19, Rice 13	Vilnva. 21, Xavier 14
†Marqt. 7, Bos. U. 6	†VPI 22, Citadel 0
Maryland 24, S.C. 6	W.Va. 20, Penn St. 19
Mich.St. 34, Ore.St. 6	W&M 7, N.C. St. 0
Michigan 24, Penn 14	Wisconsin 10, Iowa 6
Minn. 35, Pitt 14	Wyo. 27, Brig. Yng. 0

Other Winners

Horse Racing—$269,395 Garden State Stakes (biggest purse in racing history) at Camden, N.J. Oct. 31: Cain Hoy Stable's Turn-To, Henry Moreno up, for $151,282.25. . . . $80,400 Empire City Gold Cup at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 31: Charfran Stable's Crafty Admiral, Willie Boland up, for $53,550.

Horse Show—Pennsylvania Natl. in Harrisburg: U.S. team of Mrs. Carol Durand, Arthur McCashin & Ronnie Mutch won 3-day low score intl. event Oct. 30 & intl. challenge jump Nov. 1. (England won 7 of 11 intl. events, Ireland & U.S. 2 each.)

Golf—Mexican amateur championship in Mexico City Nov. 1 Billy Maxwell of Odessa, Tex.

Auto Racing—Amer. Auto Assn. big car championship (unofficial) for 1953: Joe Sostilio of East Natick, Mass., who clinched title by winning season's final AAA event at Hatfield (Pa.) Speedway Nov. 1.

Joost to Manage

Infielder Eddie Joost, 37, was made manager of the AL Philadelphia Athletics Nov. 4 replacing Jimmy Dykes, who was offered an "advisory" post with the club.[1]

Other Baseball News

The sacrifice fly (no "time at bat" charged to a batter who flies out to drive in a run) was restored to scoring rules Nov. 3 by the Official Playing Rules Com. of organized baseball. It was last in effect in 1939. The committee also decided Nov. 4 that a batter would have the option of accepting or declining a pitcher's balk.

Pitcher John Sain, 35, of the N.Y. Yankees retired Oct. 29 to manage an auto agency in Walnut Ridge, Ark. . . . 2 12-club major leagues, including West Coast teams & holding intersectional league playoffs preliminary to the World Series, were proposed Oct. 31 by Intl. League Pres. Frank J. Shaughnessy. . . . Pacific Coast League dropped Oct. 30 its rule against optioning of players to the PCL by major league clubs. . . . Tom Ferrick, 38, ex-AL pitcher, was made a Cincinnati coach Nov. 3. . . . Bill (Swish) Nicholson, 38, of the Phillies, a NL outfielder for 18 years, retired Oct. 29.

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Natl. Boxing Assn. ordered Nov. 2 that fighters take a mandatory count of 8 after knockdowns in all bouts under NBA jurisdiction.[2] . . . Lithe, 7-yr.-old brood mare, was sold by Hal Price Headley to an unidentified buyer in Lexington, Ky. Nov. 2 for $85,000, U.S. record price for a thorobred mare sold at auction. . . . **Emil Zatopek** set a world record of 29 min. 2.6 sec. for the 10,000-meter run in Houstka, Czech. Nov. 1, Prague radio reported.[3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

India reported Oct. 31 that floods in Bihar state, worst in modern Indian history, had made 2 million persons homeless & caused $120 million crop damage. . . . The crash of a British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines DC-6 near San Francisco Oct. 29 killed all 19 persons aboard. A victim: concert pianist William Kapell, 31, of New York. . . . An explosion & fire aboard the Norwegian freighter *Black Falcon* in Boston Nov. 2 caused the deaths of 7 longshoremen.[4]

Crime News

Carl Austin Hall & Bonnie Brown Heady were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Kansas City Oct. 30 under the Lindbergh law on charges of kidnapping Bobby Greenlease. They entered pleas of guilty Nov. 3 and were scheduled to go to trial Nov. 16. (Death sentence under the Lindbergh law could be recommended only by a jury.)[5] . . . U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said in New York Nov. 2 the FBI had "fully solved" 457 of 459 kidnapping cases the past 20 years.

Randolph Leigh, 62, an author, traveller & former Wyoming publisher, and his wife Marcelle, 43, were found dead Nov. 1 in their home near McLean, Va. Officials said he had shot his wife & hanged himself. . . . Harold K. Rain, 30, former medical student, received a 3-yr. prison sentence in Cincinnati Oct. 30 after he confessed to having masqueraded as a doctor at civilian & Army hospitals and company clinics in 8 states since 1947. . . . Lloyd J. Moore received a 3-yr. Federal prison sentence & $2,000 fine in Great Falls, Mont. Oct. 31 for swindling investors in the fake "Lost Wheelbarrow" gold mine in Idaho in the 1930s.

Frank Costello of New York was released Oct. 29 from the Milan, Mich. Fed. Correctional Institution after having served 14½ mos. of a 1½-yr. sentence for contempt of the Senate (Kefauver) Crime Investigating Com.[6] . . . Harry Gross' 12-yr. sentence for bookmaking was reduced to 8 yrs. by a 3-member Special Sessions court in Brooklyn Oct. 28.[7]

'3d City' Title Disputed

Los Angeles claimed Oct. 31 to have displaced Philadelphia as 3d largest U.S. city by annexing a 700-acre area with 7,500 residents, giving the city an estimated population of 2,078,771. The Greater Phila. Chamber of Commerce replied Nov. 3 that Philadelphia's current population was about 50,000 more than that of Los Angeles. (1950 census totals: Philadelphia 2,071,605, Los Angeles 2,071,271.)[10]

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OTHER NAMES IN THE NEWS

Jersey City Govt. filed a civil suit Oct. 30 against ex-Mayors Frank Hague & Frank Hague Eggers and ex-Dep. Mayor John F. Malone to "recover" $15 million allegedly extorted from city employes from 1917 to 1949.[8] . . . **Washington State Penitentiary** in Walla Walla reported Nov. 3 that 400 convicts had gone on a "sleeping pill binge" on nembutal tablets taken from hospital supplies.

Adrian Ivor Dunbar, 61, a house painter & odd jobs man in Upper Fairmount, Md., sailed from New York with his wife Oct. 31 to claim his inheritance as 12th baronet of Dunbar, Scotland. . . . **World Speed record** for level flight claimed by the USAF Oct. 30: 754.98 mph. by Col. F. K. (Pete) Everest, 33, in a F-100 Super Sabre over a 15-km. course over the Salton Sea (Calif.) Oct. 29.[9] . . . **James W. (Dad) Montee**, 91, of Los Angeles, a licensed pilot since age 65 & once a stage-coach driver in Kansas, flew a P-33 AF jet trainer 500 mph. during an observance in San Diego Nov. 1 of the 50th anniversary of powered flight.

Married: Dr. Hans Luther, 74, German chancellor during the 1920s, & Dr. Gertrud Sioli, 54, nerve specialist; Nov. 3 in Duesseldorf. . . . **Divorced:** singer Peggy Lee from actor Brad Dexter; Nov. 3, Santa Monica, Calif.

*Oct. 31 †Oct. 30 1—see p. 360F2 2—see 312E1 3—see Vol. XII, 400L 4—see 360B2 5—see 344A1, 360C2 6—see 69P 7—see 120L-M 8—see 154G 9—see 362F3 10—see 352F3